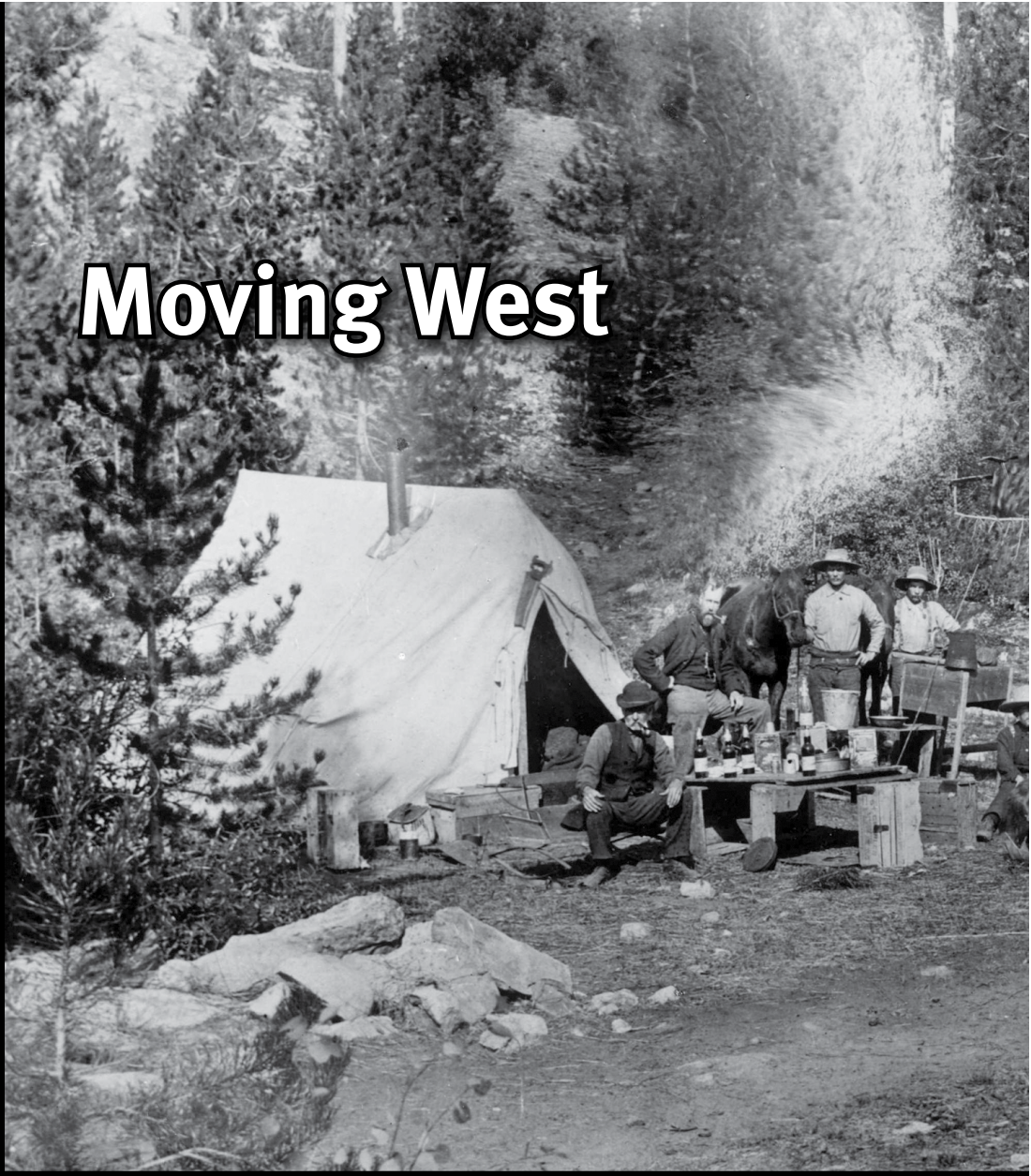


The BIG Question?

In what ways did settlement affect Colorado?

Moving West



This photo shows men camping in Colorado. Can you read what is printed on the side of their covered wagon? Where are they headed?



Timeline of Events

1848
Gold is discovered in California.

1850

1850
John Ralston discovers gold in Colorado.

1855

1858
• William Green Russell finds gold along Cherry Creek.
• The city of Denver is started.

Chapter

4

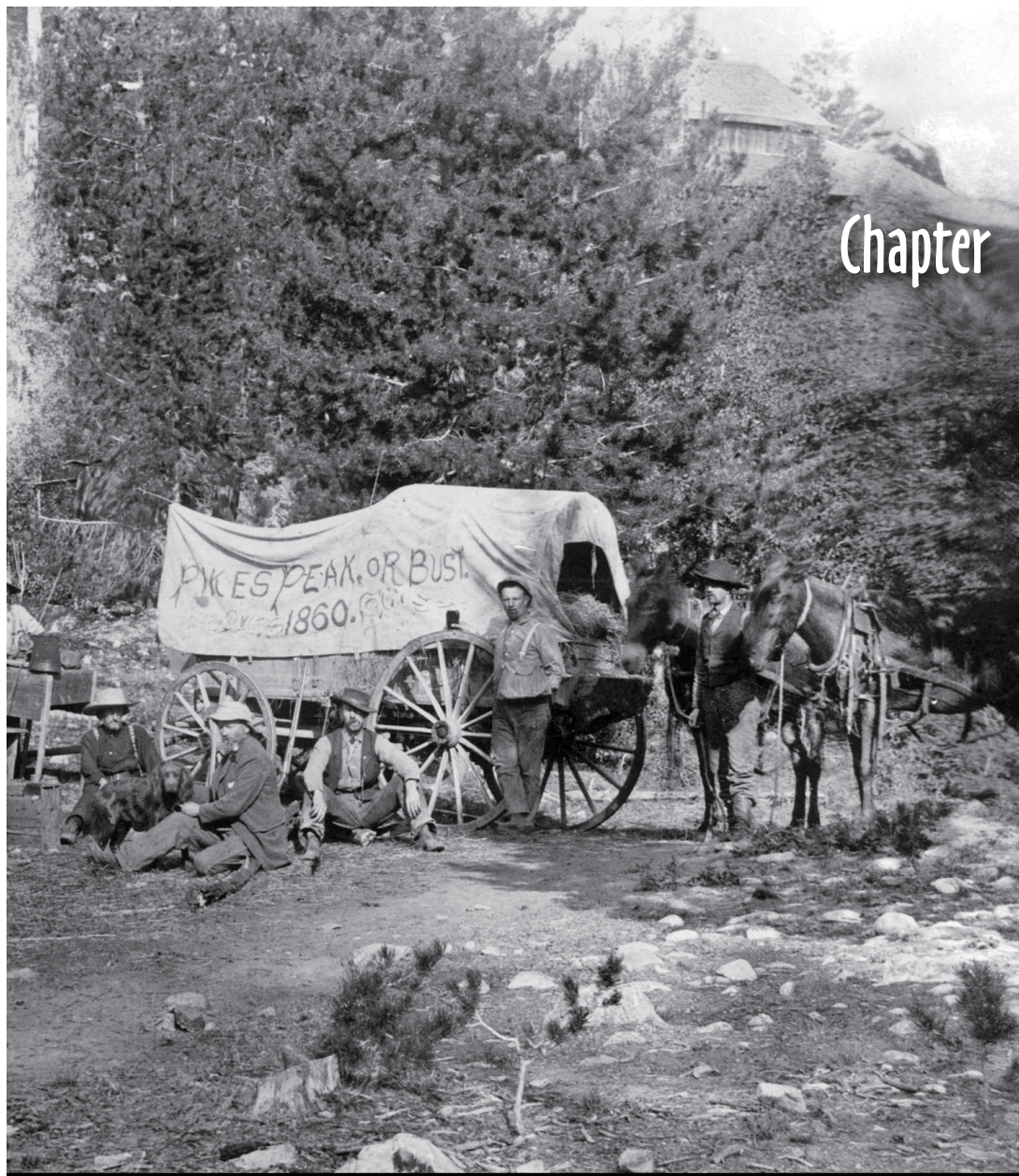


Become a Better Reader

ASK QUESTIONS

Good readers learn to stop and ask questions about what they are reading. You might ask questions about a person or a place. You will learn that there are different kinds of questions to ask.

As you read this chapter, ask how different people felt. Ask why things happened the way they did. You might even ask how something might have happened differently.



1860
Abner Brown
builds Colorado's
first public
schoolhouse.

1860

1861-1865
U.S. Civil War

1861
Colorado Territory
is created.

1865

1869
Battle of Summit
Springs

1870

1859

- The Pikes Peak gold rush begins.
- Boomtowns spring up wherever miners find gold.
- Union School, the first private school in Colorado, opens.
- Immigrants begin moving to Colorado.

1864

Sand Creek Massacre

LESSON

1

Pikes Peak Gold Rush

Key Ideas

- Prospectors came through Colorado on their way to California.
- Many people headed west to Colorado during the 1859 gold rush.
- Discoveries of gold led to boomtowns.

Key Terms

boom
governor
ore
prospector

Become a Better Reader

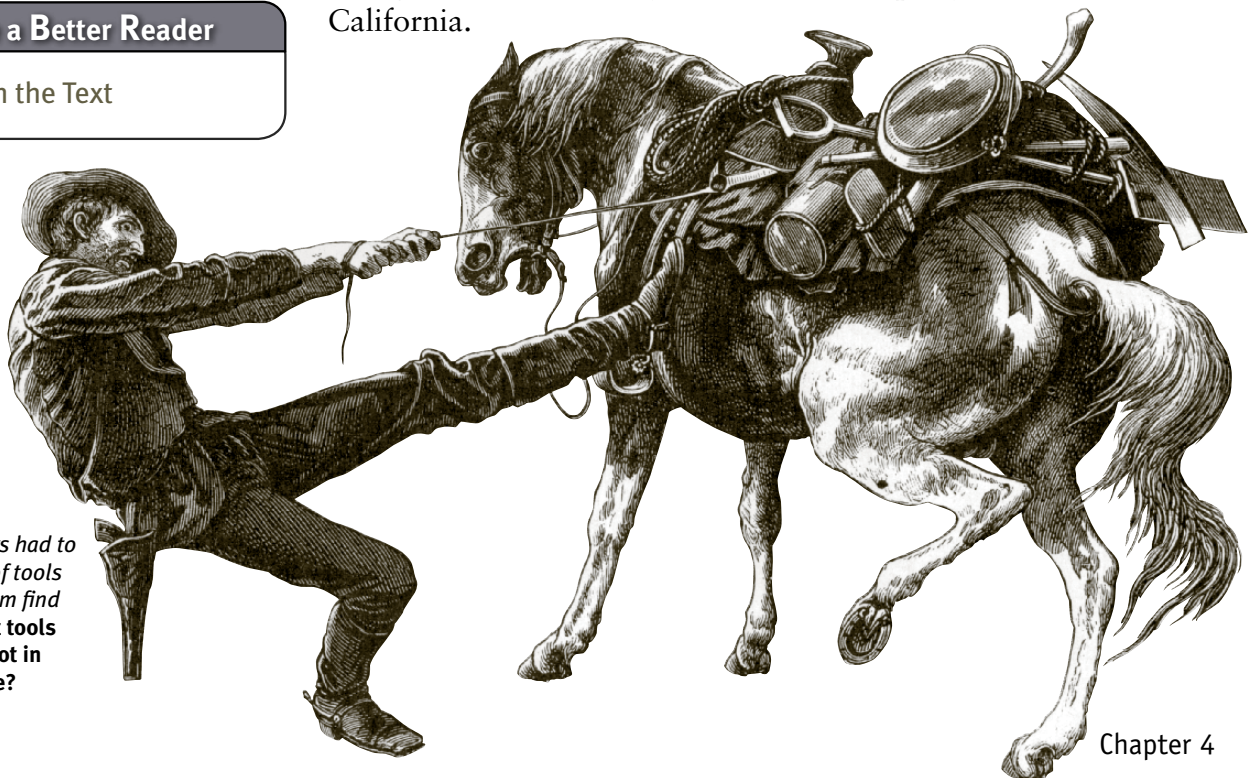
Question the Text

After the fur trade ended, Americans became excited about other things. They fought and won more land in the Mexican American War. The same year the war ended, another big event happened. People in California found gold! Over the next ten years, people flocked to California. They came from all over the United States and the world. They all had dreams of finding gold and becoming rich.

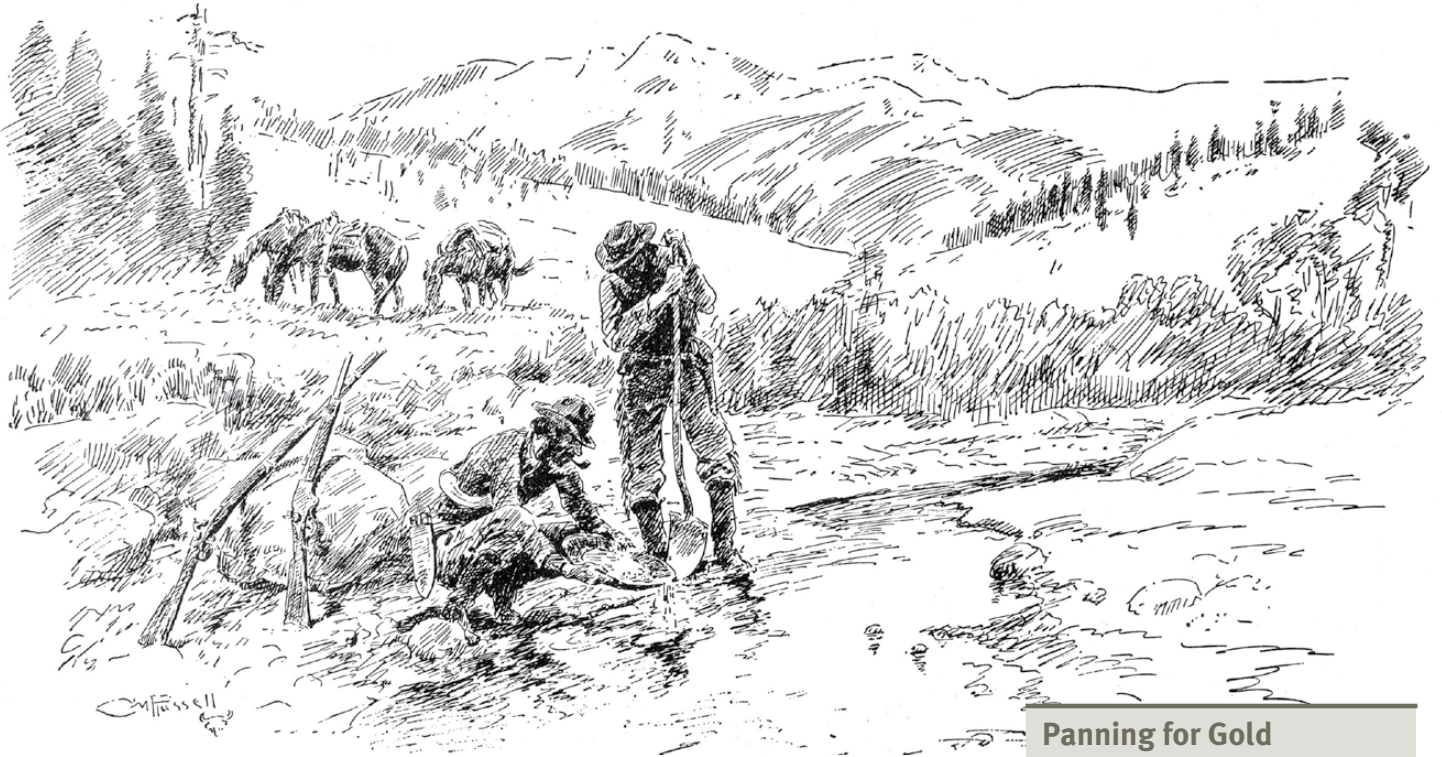
Prospectors

Prospectors were people looking for gold or silver. Thousands of prospectors headed to California. On their way, they passed through the land we now call Colorado. They camped beside streams flowing out of the Rocky Mountains. Some searched the streams for gold.

John Ralston found a trace of gold in a creek next to today's town of Arvada. He found just a few flakes. It was not enough to make him stay. Ralston and his party went on to California.



Prospectors had to carry lots of tools to help them find gold. **What tools can you spot in this picture?**



These men are panning for gold in a stream. Does this look like hard work?

Colorado Gold

Nine years later, a man who had traveled with Ralston remembered the Colorado gold discovery. He was a Cherokee Indian named John Beck. Beck asked William Green Russell to come to Colorado to look for gold. Russell's brothers and others joined the search, too.

Once in Colorado, Beck guided the Russell party. They made their way to what is now called Ralston Creek. For two weeks, they panned for gold but only found a few specks. Saddened, most of the men went home. But William and 12 others did not give up. They started panning in other creeks. The place where Cherry Creek flowed into the South Platte River looked promising.

Finally, Russell hit the jackpot at Cherry Creek! In the next few weeks, the men found about \$200 worth of gold. In those days, many people made only \$200 for a whole year's work! Traders on their way east took some gold from Cherry Creek. They showed the shiny stuff to people they met. Soon lots of people were talking about Colorado gold. At the time, many did not have jobs. They looked for a chance to make money quickly. Gold brought a glimmer of hope.

Panning for Gold

To pan for gold, people used flat-bottomed pans. They scooped gravel from the bed of a stream. As they gently swirled the pans, worthless dirt and rocks slid out with the water. Gold is heavier than most rocks. If gold was in the gravel, it sank to the bottom of the pan.



Gold Rush Trails

People crossed the high plains, hoping for a better life. They followed the Santa Fe Trail or new gold rush trails into Colorado. One route followed the South Platte River. Another followed the Arkansas River. A third route, the Smokey Hill Trail, ran between the two. It was the shortest and most direct trail. It was also the most dangerous. Those who chose it often got lost or ran out of water. They could go for weeks without seeing a creek or stream.

The gold seekers were called “Fifty-Niners” because they came in 1859. Many painted the words “Pikes Peak or Bust” on the sides of their wagons. It meant they would make it to Pikes Peak country or lose everything trying. As it turned out, more than half “busted.”

Most of the first prospectors came alone or with other men. Married men usually left their wives and children behind. They planned to return to their families as soon as they struck it rich.

“Pikes Peak or Bust!”

By the next spring, the gold rush in Colorado was on. The only thing most people knew about this part of the country was that Pikes Peak was here. The cry became “Pikes Peak or Bust!” Later, the city of Denver would be built where the Russells found gold.

The Journey

Fifty-Niners traveled in covered wagons pulled by horses, mules, or oxen. Some people traveled on horseback. Others who could not afford animals walked the entire way. Some traveled as far as 600 miles! They pushed handcarts loaded with their belongings. Most of the travelers were men. But some women and children made the journey, too.

The trip across the plains usually took six to eight weeks. People could also travel by stagecoach. Stagecoaches were much faster but very expensive.

Many of the gold seekers were foolish. They did not know how to find gold. Others were not ready for the journey. About half of them never made it and had to go home. They ran out of food or water before they got to Colorado. Some even started without maps. Others followed the wrong trail.



Placer Gold

The dust, flakes, and small nuggets found in streams were called “free” gold, or placer gold.



It was called free because it was free from the rock it came from. Streams carried away the small pieces from the rock.

Some prospectors got tired of squatting for hours beside streams panning for gold. They soon invented a better way to sift through streambeds. They made a sluice. A sluice was a long, wooden box on a rocker. A person shoveled sand and gravel into the sluice. Stream water ran through the sides of the sluice as the person shook it. Any heavy gold flecks would be left on the bottom.

Lode Gold

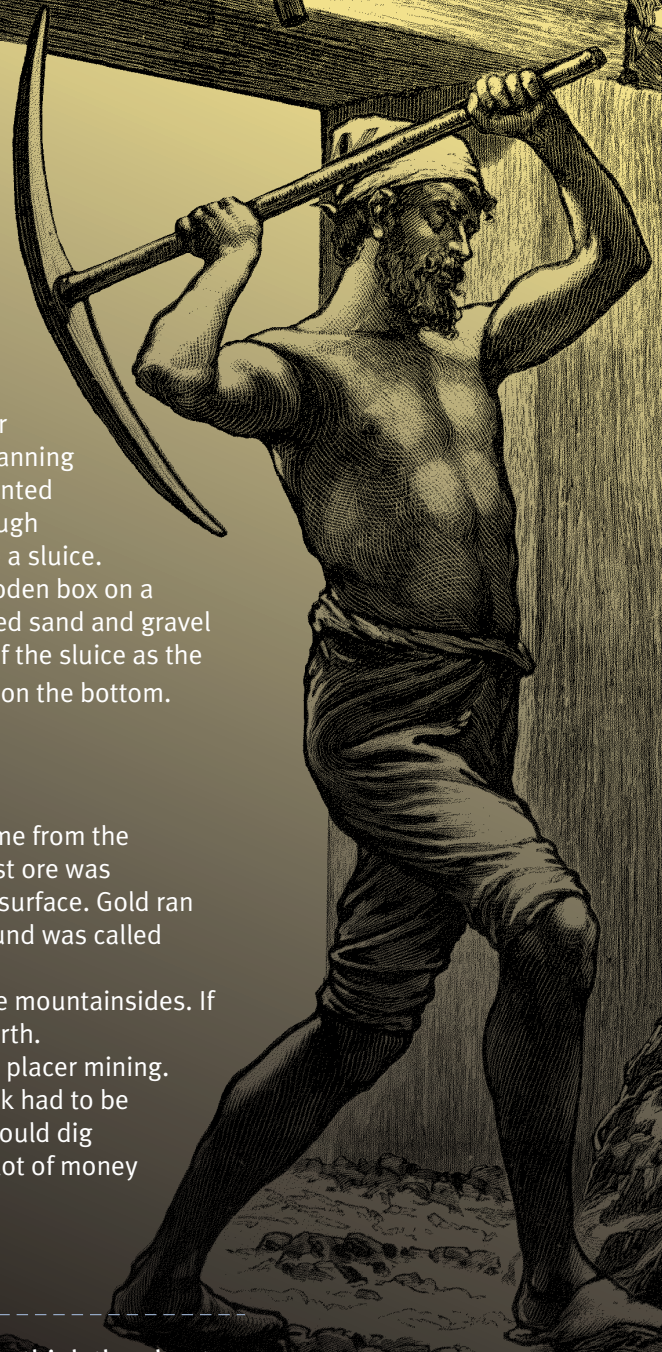
Gold hunters did not give up. They knew gold came from the mountains. Rocks that had gold were called *ore*. Most ore was underground, but sometimes part of it was near the surface. Gold ran in strips through the rock. This gold found underground was called lode gold.

With picks and shovels, prospectors searched the mountainsides. If they found a strip of gold, they dug down into the earth.

Mining, or digging, for lode gold was harder than placer mining. Miners could only dig a little way down. Then the rock had to be blasted away with dynamite. After blasting, miners could dig tunnels deeper into the ground. Lode mining took a lot of money and many workers. But it produced a lot more gold.

What Do You Think?

It was not often that men found gold. Why do you think they kept panning for it? Why did they keep trying?



More Discoveries

At one point, placer gold seemed to be running out. But then three big discoveries in the mountains happened. George



These men are mining in Gregory Gulch. What kind of tools are they using?

A. Jackson found a half-ounce of gold at today's Idaho Springs. That same month, six men found gold in Gold Run Creek. Their rich discovery was the beginning of the mining town of Gold Hill.

The third and biggest mountain discovery was when John Gregory found gold along the North Fork of Clear Creek. Thousands went to the same spot because of his discovery. Later, this narrow mountain valley was named Gregory Gulch for him. Soon Central City, Black Hawk, and other gold camps

began around Gregory Gulch. These towns grew larger with prospectors, miners, and people who sold supplies to miners.

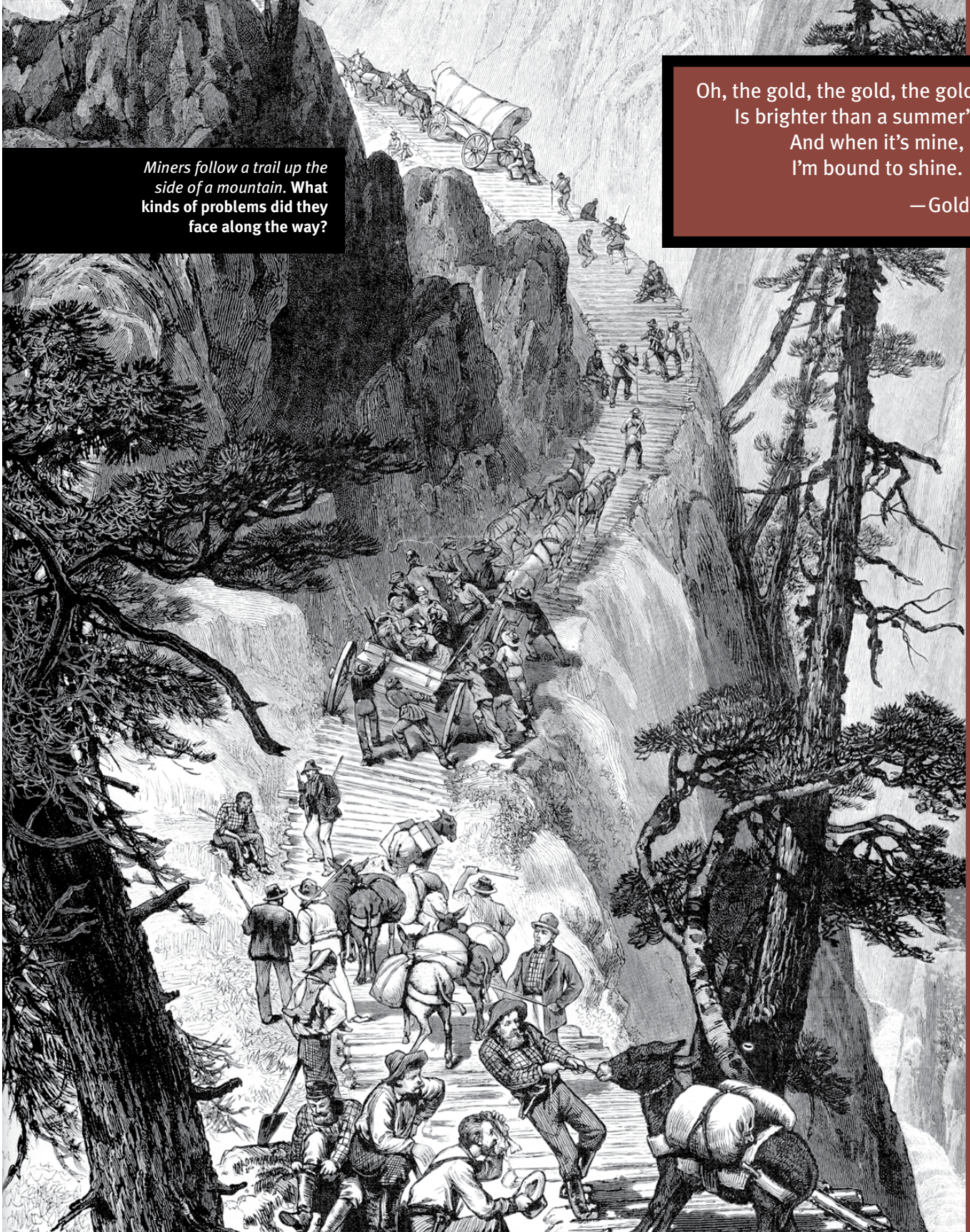
Boomtowns

A great burst of good fortune is called a **boom**. A boomtown is a town that grows very quickly. Boomtowns appeared anywhere there was a big gold discovery. Auraria was Colorado's first boomtown. It grew on the west side of Cherry Creek.

On the opposite bank of Cherry Creek, another group of people started the town of St. Charles. That winter, all but one of them left. Then another group of people, led by William Larimer, arrived. Larimer's group took over the land in St. Charles and started their own town. They named it Denver City in honor of James A. Denver. He was the **governor**, or leader, of Kansas Territory. At the time, that part of Colorado was in Kansas Territory.



In the mountains, boomtowns had names like Caribou, Fairplay, and Tin Cup. Tip Top, Bonanza, and Buckskin Joe were others.



Miners follow a trail up the side of a mountain. What kinds of problems did they face along the way?

Oh, the gold, the gold, the gold they say,
Is brighter than a summer's day.
And when it's mine,
I'm bound to shine.

—Gold rush song

BOOSTERS



Colorado's first newspaper, the Rocky Mountain News, was printed with the supplies shown in this picture. What kinds of supplies can you see?

Before it had much of anything else, Denver had a newspaper. William Byers started the *Rocky Mountain News* before the Pikes Peak gold rush began. Byers was a booster. Boosters told people only good things about a town. They got people fired up to come to Colorado by printing exciting stories.

Byers' reports made Pikes Peak country sound perfect. He called it "heaven on Earth." The stories got many people to come to Colorado. Once here,

some people became angry that Byers had not told the truth.

Other boosters printed booklets about gold country. The booklets had maps and information to help people on their journey west. Many of the people who wrote these guides had never even been to the region. Their advice was often wrong. They just wanted to make money by selling the books.

Quick and Dirty

Like all boomtowns, Denver City grew quickly. Tents and log cabins went up almost overnight. When miners began to arrive, town builders made a lot of money. They sold land for houses and businesses. Buildings were not well made because people did not plan to stay.

Denver's dirt streets turned into rivers of mud when it rained or snowed. Nobody cleaned up after the hundreds of horses, mules, and oxen. There were few outhouses and no one collected the garbage. Yuck!

Ghost Towns

When the gold in a town ran out, people had no way to earn a living. They packed up and left. The towns they left behind are called ghost towns. More than 500 ghost towns still haunt Colorado.

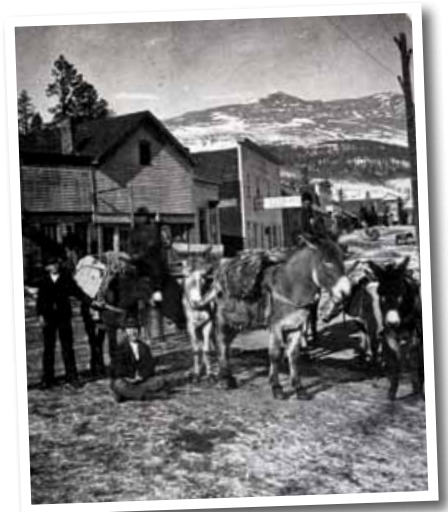
Supply Towns

Some towns lasted even after the gold ran out. Many towns along the Front Range became supply towns. People in the mining camps had to eat. They needed building supplies, clothing, tools, and machines. At first, most of these things came from far away. Soon people opened stores here to sell food, shoes, and tools to miners.

Some miners and storekeepers decided to stay and live in the land we now call Colorado. They came from all over the United States and as far away as Europe and Asia.

“Had I known of the hardships and experiences which lay before me in this pioneer country, all the gold in the mountains could not have induced me to come.”

— Elizabeth Byers,
wife of William Byers



Alma was a supply town in South Park. Mules took food and supplies to miners in the steep mountains.

LESSON 1 What Did You Learn?

Places to Locate

Arvada
Auraria
Cherry Creek

People to Know

John Beck
William Byers
Fifty-Niners
John Ralston
William Green Russell

Events to Remember

The Russell brothers' discovery started the Pikes Peak gold rush

Lesson Review Activity

Write a story about the Events to Remember. Include the People to Know and Places to Locate. Be sure to use details from the lesson in your story.

LESSON

2

Settlers

Key Ideas

- Churches and schools helped shape settlements in Colorado.
- Immigrants came to Colorado to take part in the gold rush.
- Colorado Territory was created from the territories of Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Utah.

Key Terms

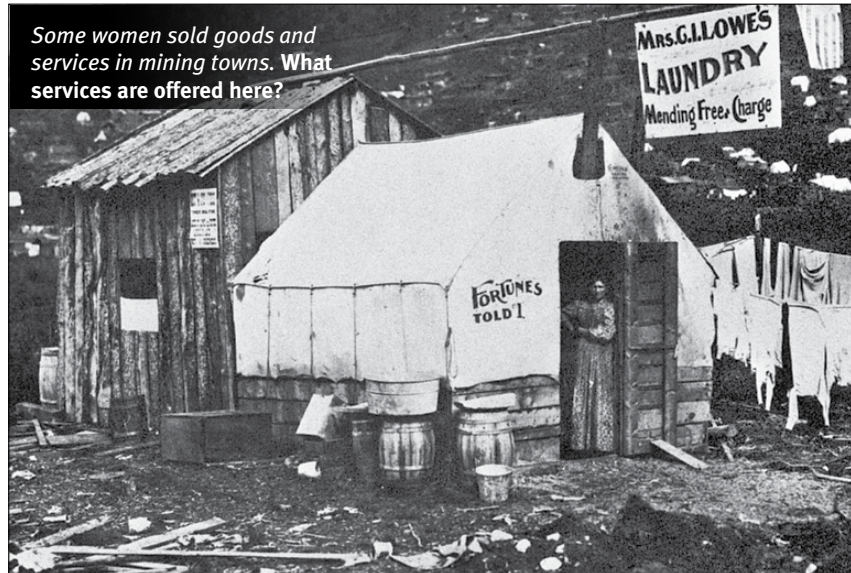
immigrant
settlement
settler
territory



Become a Better Reader

Ask Thick and Thin Questions

Some women sold goods and services in mining towns. What services are offered here?



Life in mining and supply towns was hard. While men worked long hours looking for gold, women were working at other chores. They tried to make the towns better places to live. They earned money by selling goods and services. Some cooked food and washed laundry. Others opened boarding houses and general stores. Some even ran post offices. Soon churches and schools helped shape settlements. A **settlement** is a place where people live and start a new community.

Women's Gold

Many people left behind family, friends, and churches to move to Colorado. Margaret Crawford decided to follow her husband from Missouri to Denver. Crawford packed as much as she could for the 34-day wagon trip. The Crawfords finally settled in a place that would later be called Steamboat Springs.

Even though life there was rough, Crawford wanted it to feel like home. She planted a Harison rose bush she brought from Missouri. Crawford gave some of the flowers to women in other mining camps. Soon camps in the Rocky Mountains were bright with yellow blossoms. People began calling the flowers "Women's Gold." The roses were symbols of home and hope.

Churches

Many women wanted churches in their communities. They thought churches were symbols of proper living. Before churches were built, church leaders held services wherever there was room. Sometimes one building, such as the town hall, served as a meeting place for many groups. In time, Episcopalians, Baptists, Jews, Presbyterians, Catholics, and others built their own churches.

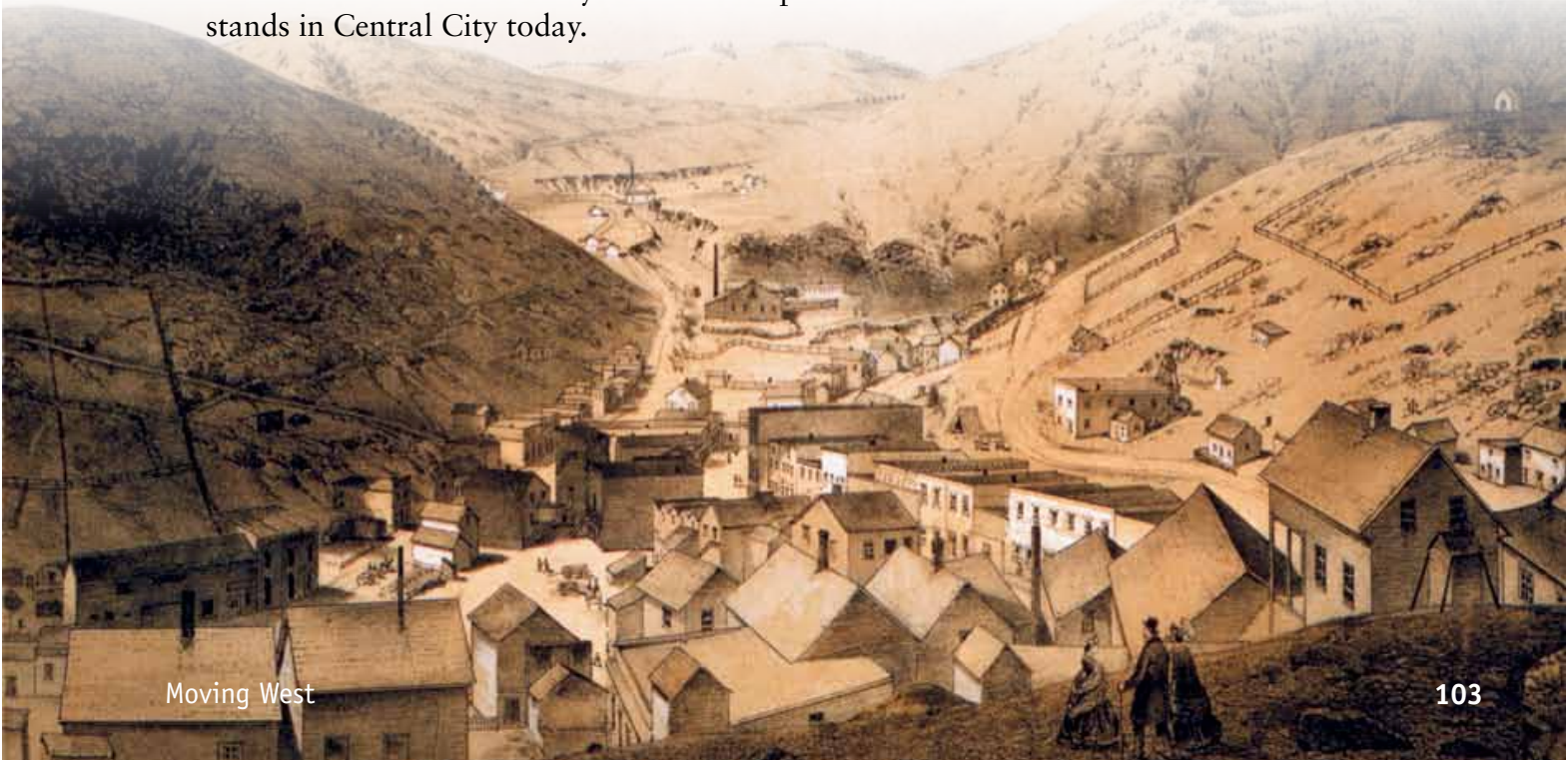
Denver

In Denver, Methodists built the Trinity Church. Episcopalians also built a church in Denver. It was named St. John in the Wilderness. A small group of Jewish people started Temple Emanuel, too.

Central City

The Catholic Church sent Father Joseph Machebeuf to Colorado. He built a church in Denver and in several mining towns. In Central City, it is said that Father Machebeuf once held Mass in a saloon! When it ended, he locked all the doors. He did not open them until people agreed to give money to build a new church. St. Mary of the Assumption Church still stands in Central City today.

People on a hilltop look across Central City. How would you describe this location?



Linking the Past to the Present

Schools have changed a lot over the years. Today, you see your teachers only at school. But early teachers often lived with the families of their students. Sometimes they stayed for weeks at a time.

In the mining town of Caribou, winds blew strong and long. The Caribou School had big log braces to keep it from blowing over. Do you think the braces could hold up the school?

One-Room Schools

Schools were also important to Colorado's early *settlers*. Some parents tried to teach their children at home. Other children spent time in a one-room schoolhouse. Most schools on the prairie were in the country. Some children rode horses or mules to school. Others walked several miles to get there.

The first private school classes in Colorado were held in Union School in Auraria (now Central Denver). Irishman Owen J. Goldrick earned \$27 a month teaching there. Parents gave money to keep the school open.

Boulder had the first public schoolhouse in Colorado. Abner Brown, who was a carpenter and a schoolteacher, built it. Brown and others in the town built the school out of pine boards. The roof was made of shingles. Brown even built desks and benches for the students. Townspeople gave glass from their picture frames for the windows.

Sticks to Bricks

Fire meant danger in mining camps. The climate was dry, and buildings were made of wood. Fires were used for cooking and heating. Oil lamps and candles gave light after dark.





Towns built of wood often burned down. Two 1896 fires destroyed Cripple Creek. What damage can you see in this photo?

Sometimes accidents happened, and buildings caught on fire. A fire in one building could set a whole town on fire. It was hard to get water to a fire quickly. As a result, many towns burned to the ground. When this happened, people built the towns again. Then they passed laws that said buildings had to be made of brick or stone that would not burn.

Immigrants

During this time, most settlers came to Colorado from other places in America. But people from other countries also came to Colorado to find fortune and a better life. An **immigrant** is a person who moves to a new country. Immigrants brought their customs and ways of life with them.

Miners started coming from Great Britain. Unlike earlier miners, who usually came alone, these men brought their families. Families also came from other places in Europe, such as Germany. Many immigrants from China first went to California for the gold rush. Then they moved east to Colorado to continue searching for gold. Hispanics also made their way north from Mexico.

The countries of Northern Ireland, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and England make up Great Britain. Great Britain is part of Europe.

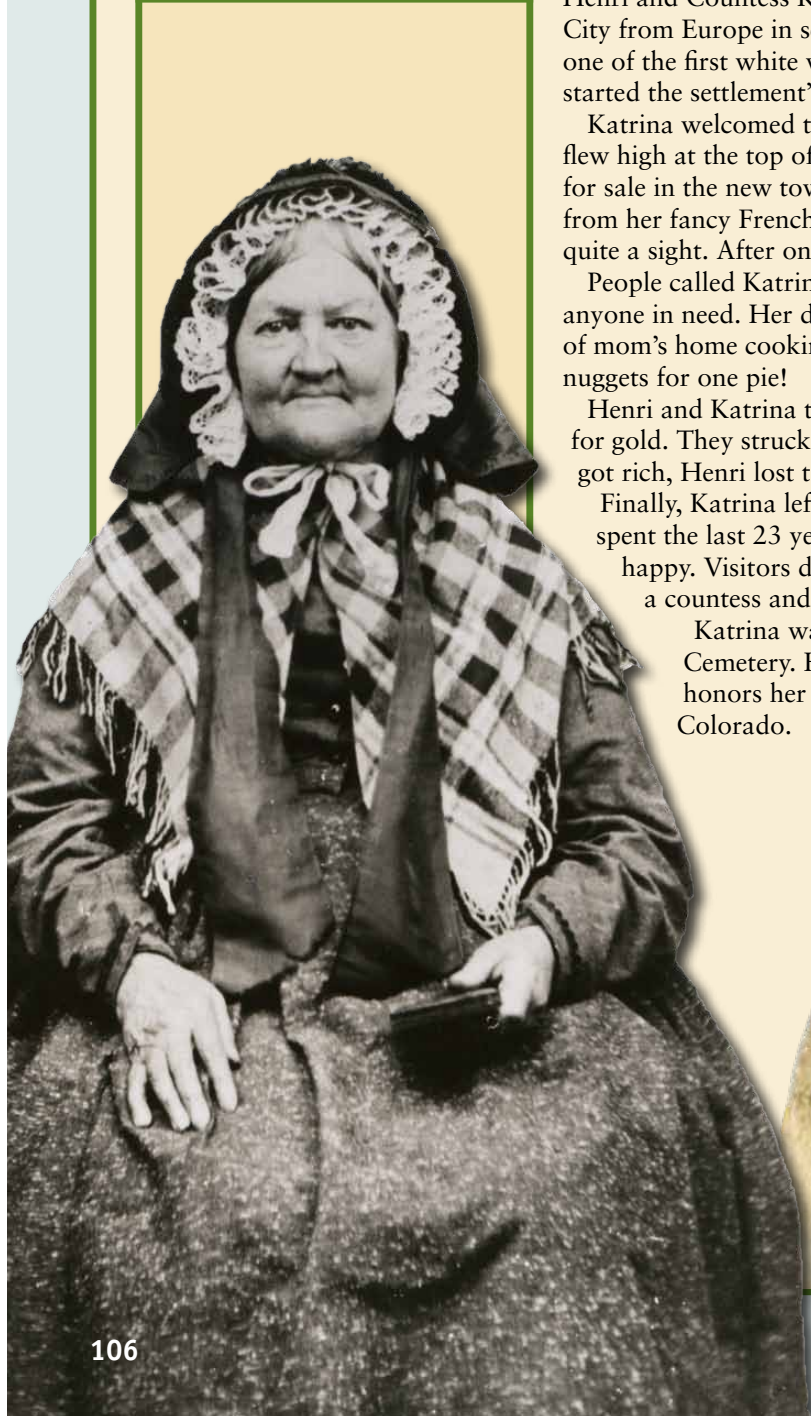
Neighborhoods

Groups of people from different countries lived in neighborhoods. They opened businesses such as supply stores, saloons, and banks. Some washed other people's clothes.

Immigrants were not always welcome in mining towns. Sometimes they looked different. Many did not speak English. They had different customs than other miners. This is why immigrant neighborhoods were sometimes separate from other parts of town.



COLORADO PORTRAIT



Countess Katrina Murat 1824–1910

Among the first people to arrive in Denver City were Count Henri and Countess Katrina Murat. The couple came to Denver City from Europe in search of fortune and adventure. Katrina was one of the first white women in Colorado. She and her husband started the settlement's first hotel, the El Dorado.

Katrina welcomed the first stagecoach with an American flag. It flew high at the top of the hotel's flagpole. Since there was no cloth for sale in the new town, Katrina was creative. She made the flag from her fancy French underwear! The lacy flag must have been quite a sight. After only four days, it disappeared.

People called Katrina the "Mother of Colorado." She helped anyone in need. Her delicious apple pies reminded homesick miners of mom's home cooking. They gladly paid \$3 in gold dust and nuggets for one pie!

Henri and Katrina took many trips into the mountains to look for gold. They struck it rich at least three times. Each time they got rich, Henri lost their money gambling.

Finally, Katrina left Henri and moved to Palmer Lake. She spent the last 23 years of her life in a simple cottage, poor but happy. Visitors did not always believe her stories about being a countess and all her adventures.

Katrina was buried beside Henri in Denver's Riverside Cemetery. Her grave is marked with a headstone. It honors her for making the first U.S. flag to fly over Colorado.



Colorado Territory

During the gold rush, thousands of gold seekers came to Colorado. By 1860, the government counted 34,277 people living here. The people wanted to create their own territory. A **territory** is a large land region controlled by a government.

At this time, different pieces of Colorado were part of four different territories. These territories were Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Utah. It was very confusing. U.S. leaders decided to create a new territory. They chose borders along lines of latitude and longitude. This created a rectangle-shaped region.

People agreed to call the new territory Colorado. It is a Spanish word meaning a reddish color. It was chosen because of the red rock cliffs and reddish water of the Colorado River.

Changes for American Indians

Settlers in Colorado were proud of their new towns. They thought all the changes they were making were good. However, American Indians had a different point of view. The two groups disagreed on many things. These disagreements turned into fights and even war.

Just after Colorado Territory was made, Abraham Lincoln became president of the United States.

LESSON 2 What Did You Learn?

Places to Locate

Central City
China
Germany
Great Britain
Mexico

People to Know

Abner Brown
Father Joseph
Machebeuf
Countess Katrina Murat

Events to Remember

Many immigrants came to Colorado.
United States leaders created Colorado Territory.

Lesson Review Activity

Many exciting changes were happening in Colorado during this time. Explain how each of the People to Know caused change in Colorado.

LESSON



Settlement and American Indians

Key Ideas

- At first, some American Indians shared the land with prospectors.
- Settlers and American Indians had different ideas about the land.
- American Indians tried to fight for their homeland during Colorado's Indian wars.
- Settlers began planning for the future once Indians were forced to leave Colorado.

Key Terms

massacre
reservation
treaty

Become a Better Reader

Sort Your Questions

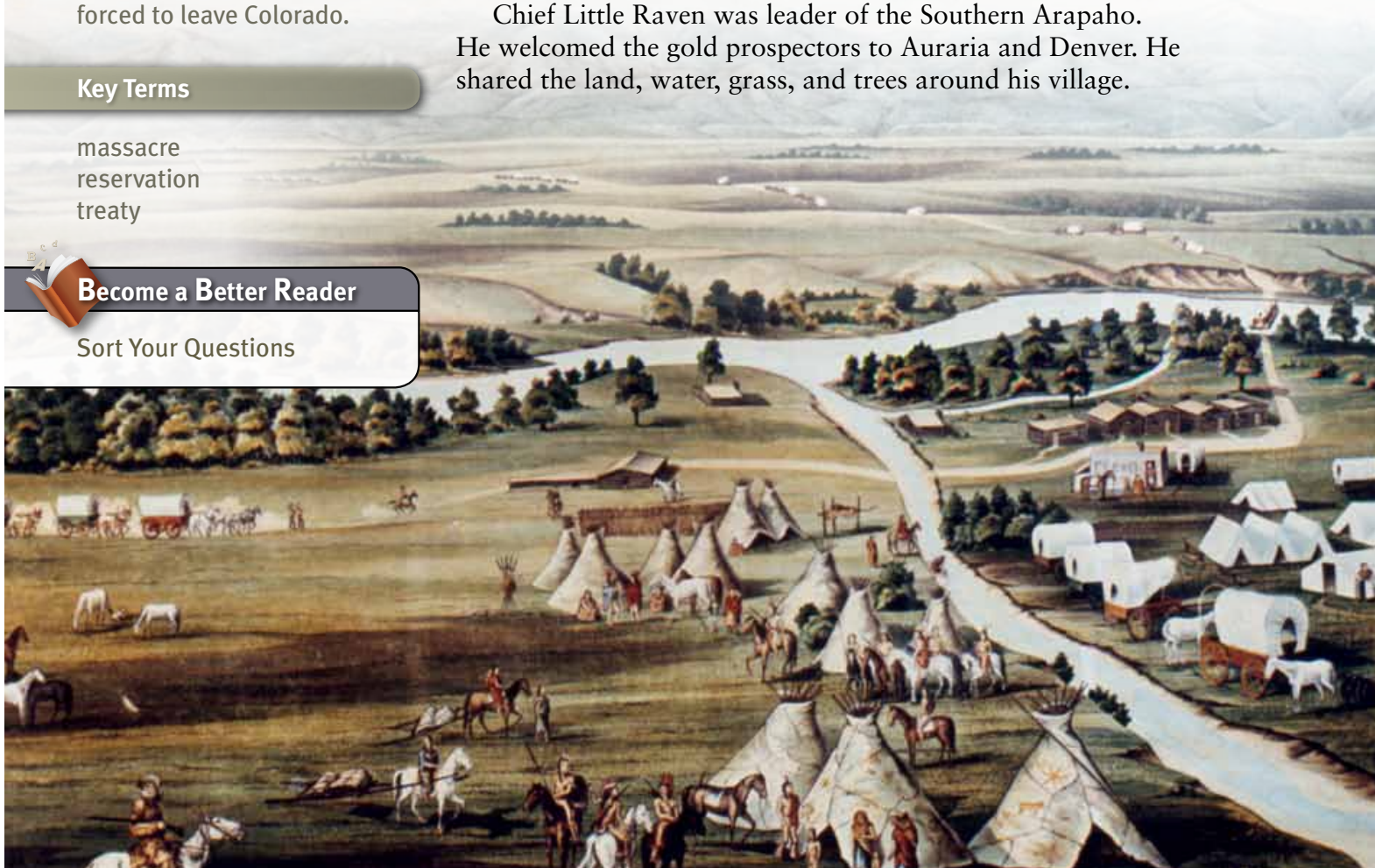
American Indians had lived in North America for thousands of years. They knew and loved the land. They depended on its natural resources to survive.

The Indians did not like newcomers moving across their land. Settlers traveled on Indian hunting grounds. Their cows ate the grasses the buffalo needed. The Indians were glad when settlers kept moving farther west.

Then things changed. People came looking for gold. These men did not leave. They put up tents and cut down trees for houses. They did not care that they were on Indian land.

Indians Welcome Prospectors

Chief Little Raven was leader of the Southern Arapaho. He welcomed the gold prospectors to Auraria and Denver. He shared the land, water, grass, and trees around his village.





A prospector and an American Indian ride side by side along the range. Does it look like they are friends? Explain your answer.

Left Hand was another Arapaho chief friendly to settlers. His tribe lived near Boulder. One woman who grew up on a ranch remembered playing with Left Hand's children as a little girl.

Different Ideas

American Indians thought the idea of owning land was strange. They believed the land, like the air, belonged to everyone. The settlers had very different ideas about how to use the land. They thought land and natural resources could be bought and sold.

Farmers and ranchers soon followed miners into Colorado. They grew food for people in the new settlements. They plowed the prairie and fenced the open land. Their cattle and sheep grazed where buffalo once roamed. These people did not want to share the land with the Indians. They wanted the Indians to leave.

Indian tribes were forced into smaller and smaller areas. Settlers took the land with the best water, grass, animals, and trees.

Left page: At first, Colorado tribes such as the Arapaho shared their land. How does this painting support that idea?

Broken Promises

The settlers wanted to avoid trouble with the Indians. U.S. government leaders met with Indian leaders. They made a treaty. A **treaty** is a written agreement between groups. The United States agreed to give the Indians money, food, and land. In exchange, the Indians agreed to give up other pieces of land.

This sounded like a fair idea. But American Indians usually did not get the money or food they were promised. The government often did not honor their treaty agreements.

Sometimes miners found gold on land promised to the Indians. Other times, settlers decided Indian land would be good for farming. Soon the Indians learned they could not trust promises made by the U.S. government.



American Indians attack a wagon train.
Why do you think the Indians are attacking the settlers?

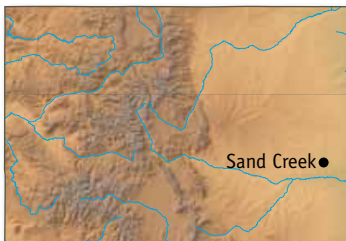
Indian Wars Begin

Trouble began on the plains. Indians attacked ranches. They drove away cattle and horses. They attacked wagon trains and stagecoaches that brought more settlers. The settlers asked the U.S. Army to protect them from Indian attacks. But most soldiers could not help because they were fighting in the Civil War.

The governor of Colorado Territory ordered all Colorado Indians to go to the military forts. There they would get food in exchange for their weapons. The governor warned that Indians who did not do as he said might be killed.

Sand Creek

The Arapahos and Cheyennes suffered through a terrible winter. There was not enough food on their remaining lands. Chief Little Raven and Chief Black Kettle went to Fort Lyon. They said their people were starving. The Indians turned in their weapons to get food.



The fort was too small for all the Indians who came. The fort leader told some of them to camp nearby at a place called Sand Creek. The Indians obeyed the governor and the fort leader. They raised an American flag and a white flag over their camp to show they were peaceful. They believed they would be safe.

A Massacre

No Indians were safe as long as settlers feared them. Many settlers did not like Indians because of the attacks on homes and farms. Some settlers thought all Indians should be killed. They believed Indians were their enemies.

Colonel John Chivington was a military hero. His soldiers had guarded stagecoaches from Indian attacks. The soldiers did not like Indians and wanted a fight. Chivington marched his soldiers to Sand Creek.

Early on a cold November morning, the Indian families were just waking up. Soldiers began shooting them as they came out of their tipis. The Indians had no weapons. They could not defend themselves. Chivington's soldiers killed men as well as women, children, and old people. The *massacre* left more than 160 Indians dead.

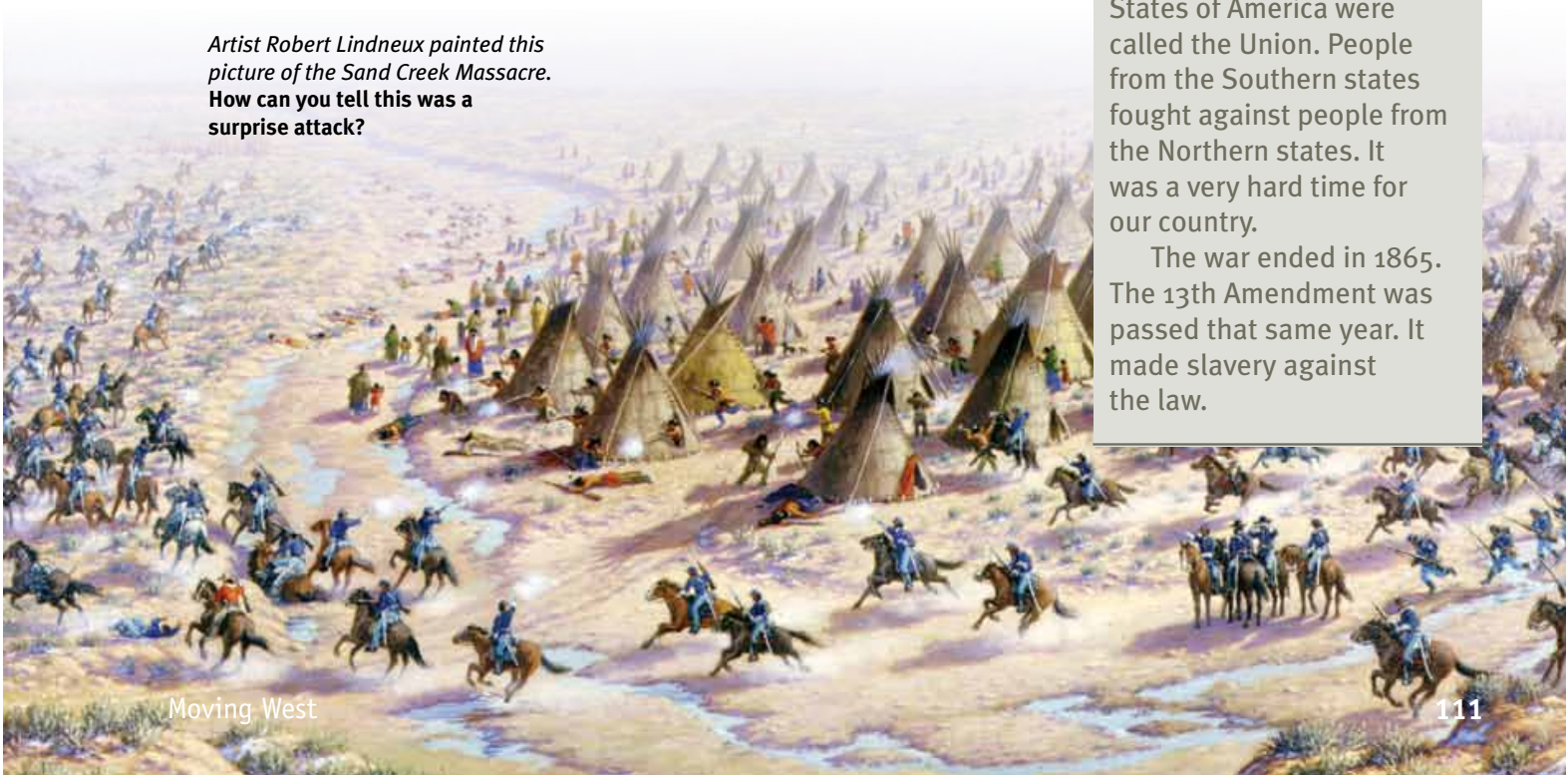
Artist Robert Lindneux painted this picture of the Sand Creek Massacre. How can you tell this was a surprise attack?

The Civil War

Soldiers in Colorado Territory went east to fight in the Civil War. During this period, Americans did not share the same beliefs. Some Americans did not want slavery. Others did. Some Americans believed that states should have more power in the U.S. government. Others believed the U.S. government should make most decisions.

Some of the Southern states decided to make their own country. They called it the Confederate States of America, or the Confederacy. The Northern states that remained part of the United States of America were called the Union. People from the Southern states fought against people from the Northern states. It was a very hard time for our country.

The war ended in 1865. The 13th Amendment was passed that same year. It made slavery against the law.



“It will be a very hard thing to leave the country that God gave us. . . . That fool band of soldiers cleared out our lodges and killed our women and children at Sand Creek. Left Hand, White Antelope, and many chiefs lie there. . . . Our friends are buried there, and we hate to leave these grounds.”

—Chief Little Raven

Reservations

In spite of the killings, Little Raven escaped with some of his people. However, their freedom did not last. He and the rest of the Arapaho were caught and sent to reservations.

Reservations were lands set aside for Indians by the U.S. government. The Arapaho were forced to move to faraway Wyoming and Oklahoma.

After the Sand Creek Massacre, some younger Cheyenne men continued to fight. These warriors were called “Dog Soldiers.” They burned ranches and stagecoach stations to the ground. But it was a losing battle. The settlers had more men and better guns. In the end, all the Cheyenne were also forced onto reservations outside of Colorado.

Life on a Reservation

The U.S. Army forced Indians to go to reservations. Reservations were usually in places where no one else wanted to live. Often they were very far from Indian homelands.

CHANGING CULTURE

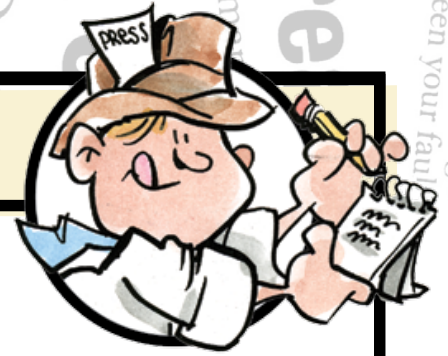
The U.S. government also forced the Indians to give up their culture. They tried to make the Indians live like settlers. They cut off the Indians’ long hair. They also forced them to wear clothes like the settlers. They were taught to speak English and punished for speaking Indian words.

The government tried to force the Indians to be farmers. They were supposed to live in houses, raise vegetables, and raise sheep. Chief Little Raven was one of many Indians who tried to do what the U.S. government wanted. He had a house, but he missed his old way of life. He put up a tipi in his front yard and moved in.

INDIAN CHILDREN

The U.S. government tried to make Indian children give up their culture, too. They took Indian children from their families. They sent them to live at special Indian schools far away from home. The children had to sit at a desk and read and write. Indian children were not allowed to speak their own language. They had to live at the schools for many years. The children missed their families.

Go to the Source



Study an Image

This image shows Arapaho and Shoshone children at an Indian school in Wyoming. Study the image and answer the questions.



LOOK

- What clues show that the Indian children were being forced to give up their culture?

THINK

- What do you think the children were taught at the school?

DECIDE

- How do you think the children felt about living at the school?

Summit Springs

Five years after the Sand Creek Massacre, another battle started. A band of Cheyenne Dog Soldiers escaped from Kansas into Colorado. They had taken two white women as prisoners. U.S. Army soldiers followed them to Summit Springs. There, the soldiers killed 53 Cheyenne, including Chief Tall Bull. The soldiers burned the Indian village and destroyed everything. The Battle of Summit Springs was the last Indian battle in eastern Colorado. Not long after, the Cheyenne tribe was forced to move to a reservation in Oklahoma.



Plains Indians recorded their history by drawing pictures. This page came from an Indian book found on the battlefield at Summit Springs. What do you think the picture shows?

A Plan for Progress

After Indians were moved to reservations, settlers were no longer afraid of being attacked. Settlers could have all the land where Indians used to live. Ranchers built fences. Farmers plowed more fields and planted fruit trees. People wanted to build railroad tracks across the prairies. The towns grew. Soon the territory would have enough settlers to become a state.

This image shows the Battle of Summit Springs. Can you find the two women prisoners? What is happening to them?





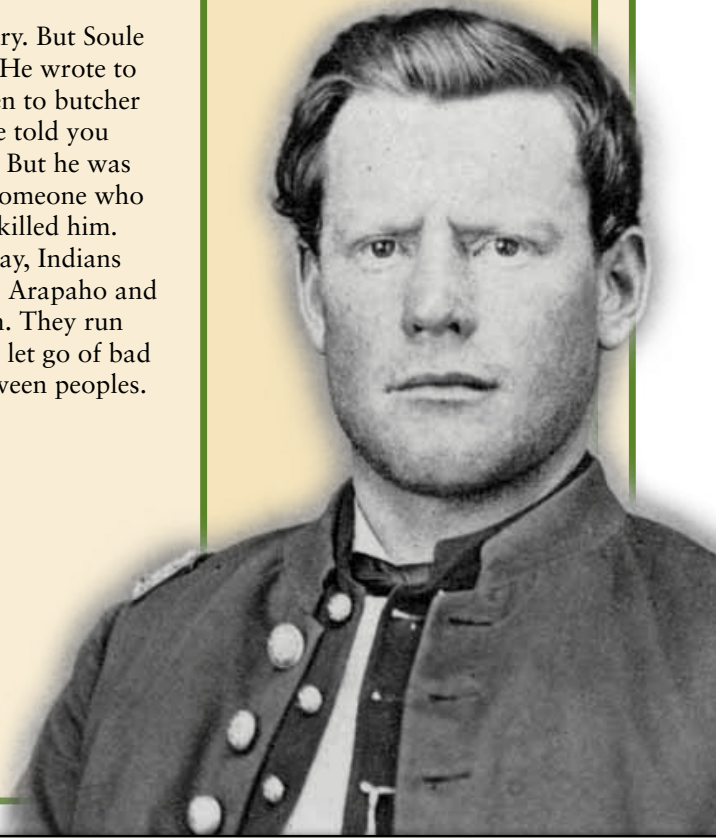
COLORADO PORTRAIT

Silas Soule 1838–1865

Major Silas Soule was an officer in Colonel Chivington's army. Like any soldier, he was expected to obey orders. Soule was with Chivington's men when they marched to Sand Creek. Major Soule did not follow orders to attack the camp. He knew the Indians were peaceful, so he refused to kill them.

Back in Denver, Chivington bragged about his victory. But Soule told people what had really happened at Sand Creek. He wrote to a friend, "You would think it impossible for white men to butcher human beings as they did there. But every word I have told you is the truth." He knew it was dangerous to speak out. But he was willing to risk his life for the truth. A few days later, someone who did not want Chivington to get into trouble shot and killed him.

Soule is buried at Denver's Riverside Cemetery. Today, Indians gather at his grave each year. They honor his courage. Arapaho and Cheyenne remember the massacre with a Healing Run. They run from Soule's grave to the State Capitol Building. They let go of bad feelings. They hope for a future of understanding between peoples.



LESSON 3 What Did You Learn?

Places to Locate

Sand Creek
Summit Springs

People to Know

John Chivington
Dog Soldiers
Little Raven
Silas Soule

Events to Remember

Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes were moved to reservations outside of Colorado.

Lesson Review Activity

Write a newspaper article explaining the struggle between the settlers and Indians at this time. Include each of the places, people, and events in your article. Be sure to use information from the lesson to write your article.



COLORADO

Social Studies Skills

Study Different Points of View

Historians study different points of view to form opinions and draw conclusions about history. There are many different points of view about the Sand Creek Massacre. Some people felt it was right and justified because of Indian attacks on settlements. Other people felt it was wrong because the Indians were living peacefully and had surrendered. The quotes on this page show different points of view on the massacre. Study the quotes and complete the activities that follow.

“It simply is not possible for Indians to obey or even understand any treaty. I am fully satisfied, gentlemen, that to kill them is the only way we will ever have peace and quiet in Colorado.”

—Colonel John Chivington

“It will be a very hard thing to leave the country that God gave us. . . . That fool band of soldiers cleared out our lodges and killed our women and children at Sand Creek. Left Hand, White Antelope, and many chiefs lie there. . . . Our friends are buried there, and we hate to leave these grounds.”

—Chief Little Raven

1. Visit your school or city library, or research on the Internet, to find at least two more accounts of the Sand Creek Massacre.
2. Study your sources and the sources on this page. Look for details about how different groups of people felt about the massacre. Find out why they felt that way. Take notes as you study your sources.
3. Draw conclusions about how different people felt about the massacre.
4. Write one page describing your conclusions. Use details from your sources to support your conclusions.
5. List the sources you found. Include the title, author, and type of source for each source. Attach the list to your finished paper.

Chapter Review 4



Become a Better Reader

Ask Questions

Good readers take time to stop and ask questions while they read. There are different kinds of questions to ask, and for different purposes.

Choose a book you are currently reading. You may choose your language arts book or a book from the library. While reading, stop now and then to ask questions about the text. Then label the questions as thick or thin. Share your questions and answers with a classmate. Write a paragraph about how questioning helped you understand what you read.



Technology Tie-In

Create a History Slideshow

Visit websites such as the Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Online Collection and the National Archives Archival Research Collection. To access photos in the National Archives site, click on the Digital Copies link and begin your search. Browse the photo collections on these sites for photos of one of the topics taught in this chapter. For example, you might search for Gold Rush or Settlers. These photos are free to the public. Create a slideshow with at least 10 photos. Take notes about the details of each photo. Share your slideshow with the class, along with the details about the photos.

Review What You Read

Lesson 1

1. The first prospectors passed through Colorado on their way to what state?
2. Choose one person who came to Colorado during the gold rush. Describe the experience that person had.
3. What is the difference between a boomtown and a ghost town?

Lesson 2

4. How did churches and schools help shape settlements in Colorado?
5. Why were immigrants not always welcome in mining towns?
6. From what four territories was Colorado created?

Lesson 3

7. Who were two Indian leaders who were friendly to prospectors?
8. How were the settlers' ideas about the land different from the American Indians' ideas about the land?
9. What caused Colorado's Indian wars?
10. How did settlers help Colorado Territory grow after the Indian wars?